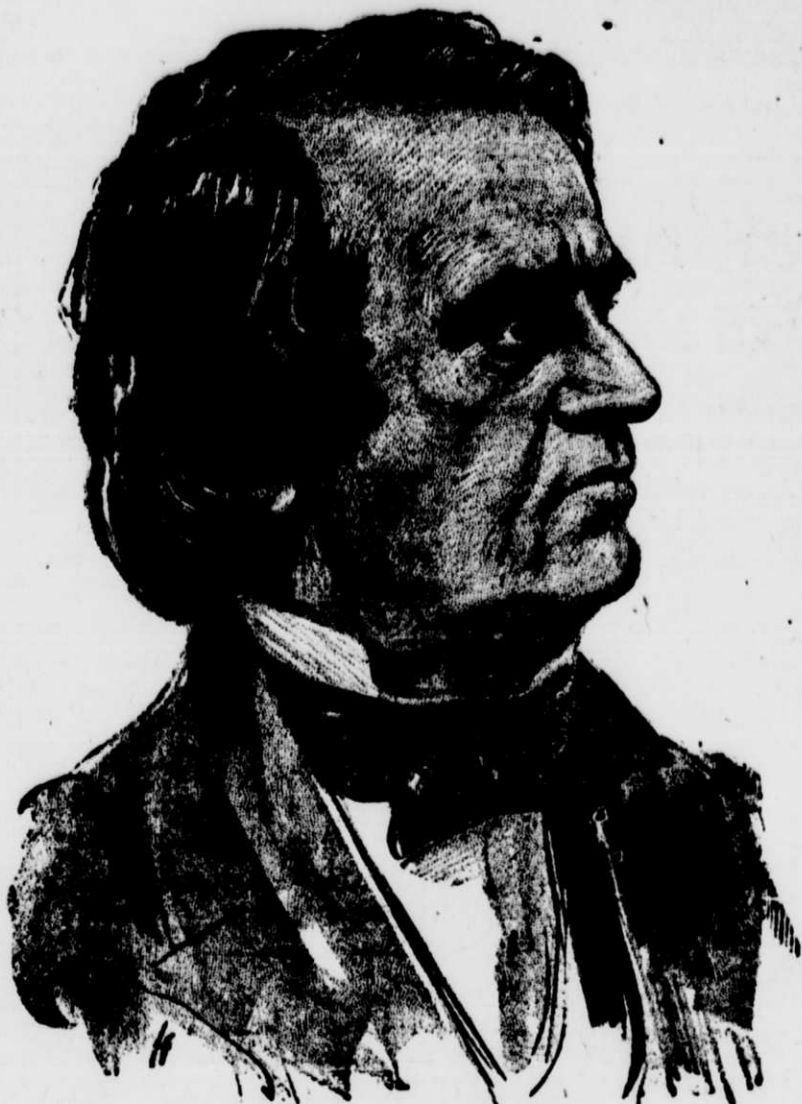


President Johnson, Like Gov. Sulzer, Impeached by Members of His Own Party

Exciting Events at Washington Just After Close of the Civil War Recalled by the Situation at Albany— President's Trial Before the Senate



President Andrew Johnson.

THE only impeachment trial in the United States which can compare in interest and importance with the proceedings against Gov. William Sulzer is the trial of President Andrew Johnson shortly after the close of the civil war. There is this resemblance between the two cases, that in each the accusers were members of the political party to which the defendant belonged.

In the House of Representatives on Dec. 5, 1867, the Committee on Judiciary reported the following resolution: "Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors."

The impeachment resolution was based on the fact that soon after he took office Johnson gave Virginia a State government under Pierpont by an executive act, abolishing the trade restrictions against the States lately in rebellion, proclaimed general amnesty with a few restrictions and set up provisional governments in some States.

To counteract Johnson's tendencies, Congress passed the civil rights bill and it was made a law over Johnson's veto. Later he vetoed with futile results resolutions and measures intended to render effective the Fourteenth Amendment.

In the spring of 1867 Congress passed over Johnson's veto the tenure of office act, under which his hands were tied from removing his own Cabinet officers. Secretary Stanton held the act unconstitutional and helped Seward to draft Johnson's veto. Stanton was suspended by the President on Aug. 12, 1867, and Gen. Grant was appointed acting Secretary of War.

The next month Congress refused to ratify the suspension and Grant surrendered the office to Stanton. In February, 1868, Johnson suspended Stanton a second time, and appointed Gen. Thomas acting secretary. Stanton refused to vacate his office and sent messages to his friends in Congress which resulted in the introduction of the resolution of impeachment.

A motion by the minority party to lay the resolution on the table was defeated 108 to 57, with 22 not voting, and on Feb. 22, 1868, it was again introduced and was referred without debate to the Committee on Reconstruction. On the same day the committee made a report through Chairman Stevens stating that it had been authorized on Jan. 27 to "inquire what combinations have been made or attempted to be made to obstruct the due execution of the laws." To this committee had been sent Secretary Stanton's communication stating that he had been removed as Secretary of War.

In the debate which followed the introduction of the impeachment resolution Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, who was supporting it, said: "It is not well, Mr. Speaker, that the institutions of this broad but infant nation should depend upon the virtue or life of one or two citizens. Lincoln was murdered and other distinguished patriots may be."

law will permit, to trial and degradation. "The army of France obeyed the orders of St. Arnaud as Minister of War, and the army of the United States owes obedience to the orders of the President, issued by the Secretary of War. On the integrity of that officer in this crisis depend the peace and life of the nation."

On the third attempt to pass the resolution of impeachment it was carried on February 24, 1868, by a vote of 124 to 42. On March 3 the articles of impeachment were agreed upon by the House. They charged that the President had: 1, unlawfully ordered the removal of Secretary Stanton; 2, unlawfully ordered Gen. Thomas to act as Secretary of War; 3, committed the latter act without authority of law; 4, conspired with Gen. Thomas to oust Stanton; 5, conspired to hinder the tenure of office act; 6, conspired to take forcible possession of the War Department; 7, conspired to violate the tenure of office act; 8, conspired to control unlawfully the disbursements of War Department money; 9, sought to cause the Commander of the Department of Washington to violate the laws; 10, uttered seditious speech while on a political tour; and, 11, declared the then Congress an illegal body.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase of the United States Supreme Court wrote a letter to the House on March 4 in which he said that since it was made the duty of the Chief Justice to preside when the President was on trial he was making certain observations as to the proper mode of procedure. The question he thought he ought to decide was at what period in the case of the impeachment of the President should the court of impeachment be organized as directed in the Constitution.

He wrote that there was no doubt that the Senate while sitting in its ordinary capacity must receive from the House notice of its intention to impeach the President, but that the organization of the Senate, as a court of impeachment under the Constitution, should precede the actual announcement of the impeachment on the part of the House.

The articles of impeachment were presented to the Senate by the managing committee of the House on March 5, and were read by Chairman Bingham. The Senate then adopted its rules of procedure, as suggested by Chief Justice Chase.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House for the purpose of witnessing the trial, and the members then entered the Senate. Chief Justice Chase turned to Henry Stanbery, chief counsel for the President, and announced that the court of impeachment was sitting, and told Mr.

Stanbery the court would hear him. Mr. Stanbery then presented President Johnson's notice of his appearance by his counsel to answer the charges of impeachment. He named as counsel Mr. Stanbery, Benjamin R. Curtis, Jeremiah S. Black, William M. Everts and Thomas A. R. Nelson. The President asked a reasonable time for the preparation of his answer, and said his counsel had informed him that he would need at least forty days.

After argument the Senate directed the President to file his answer on or before Monday, March 23, and decided that the trial of impeachment would follow immediately upon the filing of the answer.

The answer was filed on March 23. In answer to the first article President Johnson said that, having regard to the paramount Executive authority of the office which he held, it was impossible, consistently with the public interests, to allow the said Stanton to hold the said office of Secretary for the Department of War. He denied that the order for the removal of Stanton was unlawfully issued. In answer to the second article the President said that at the time he designated Gen. Thomas to be acting Secretary of War there was a vacancy in the office, and notwithstanding that the Senate was in session, it was lawful for him to authorize Gen. Thomas to act.

Answering other articles the President denied that he had conspired with Gen. Thomas against Secretary Stanton, and said that Stanton had refused obedience to the orders to vacate the office. He excepted to the sufficiency of the fifth article on the ground that there was no statement of the agreement by which the alleged conspiracy was formed or agreed to be carried out.

As to the charge of conspiring to take possession of the Department of War, the President not only denied the conspiracy but denied unlawful intent with reference to the custody and charge of the property of the United States in the Department of War.

In answer to the article relating to President Johnson's speech at the meeting of the National Union Convention in Philadelphia on Aug. 14 and 15, 1866, the President denied that the extract of his speech justly represented what he had said, and the same defense was made with respect to statements in other cities.

The President denied that he had "ever intended or designed to set aside the rightful authority or powers of Congress, or attempted to bring into disrepute, ridicule, hatred or contempt the Congress of the United States, or either branch thereof, or to impair or destroy the respect or respect of all or any of the good people of the United States for the Congress or the rightful legislative power thereof, or to excite the resentment or odium of all or any of the good people of the United States against Congress and by it the laws duly and constitutionally enacted."

The President answered that the eleventh article charging him with declaring the thirty-ninth Congress to be unauthorized to exercise legislative power did not state any offense making him guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

The trial began March 30, and witnesses were examined until April 22. The arguments of counsel ended May 5, and the Senate debated until May 16, when a vote was taken on article 2, resulting in 35 for and 19 against conviction. This was one vote short of the number needed to convict. The court then adjourned until May 26, when votes were taken on articles 2 and 3 with the same result. The court then adjourned sine die, by a vote of 34 to 16.

Lieut.-Gov. Glynn's Career in Business and Politics Marked by Good Fortune

He Began Life on a Farm and Through Unusual Combinations of Circumstances Was Sent to Congress, Became a Newspaper Proprietor, and Rose to His Present Post

MARTIN H. GLYNN, acting Governor of the State of New York since the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer, may be called picturesquely lucky. He is a political enigma in a way. His personal following must be guessed at and his permanent political affiliations have been described as problematical.

One of the chief sponsors for Mr. Glynn in politics is Patrick E. McCabe, clerk of the State Senate. In fact no other man can rightfully claim to be as much responsible for Mr. Glynn being where he is politically as McCabe. McCabe is hand in glove with Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall. Yet the Lieutenant-Governor would not have it thought—and apparently he feels strongly about this—that he stands for the plans and operations of Tammany. And there you are.

Mr. Glynn began life poor. That was forty-two years ago on a farm near Kinderhook, N. Y. He attended school according as long hours of toil would permit. His family removed to Valatie. There he met an author, and the acquaintance led to much help for the lad from the man of letters. The young farmer prepared for entrance to Fordham College after serving as assistant bookkeeper in a cotton mill. He was graduated in the class of 1894.

In Albany there was a daily paper of considerable circulation and standing, the *Times-Union*. It was owned by John Henry Farrell, who had a penchant for taking up young men, especially young men who had been affiliated with Catholic institutions of learning, being a very devout communicant of that faith. When his college course was completed young Glynn bore this in mind and repaired to Albany. He had an acquaintance through the college with the sons of Mr. Farrell, Joseph, James C. and John F. Farrell. This acquaintance was a help to him.

Mr. Glynn was taken on the *Times-Union* as a reporter. The proprietor of the paper used him principally for work at political odds and ends. Mr. Glynn soon began to write editorial squibs along political lines. But it was principally writing of the chamber variety. He did not become known or increase his prestige through his occupation. He was just a part of the *Times-Union* machinery dominated by John Henry Farrell.

The late George N. Southwick, a great friend of former Speaker Joe Cannon, had represented the Albany district for some time. The late Anthony S. Brady liked Southwick, and although he was a Democrat backed Southwick whenever he ran. Southwick did something Mr. Brady did not like in 1897. No one knew exactly



Lieut.-Gov. Martin H. Glynn.

what it was, but at any rate the Brady support was withdrawn.

One of John Henry Farrell's sons, James C., had married Mr. Brady's daughter. This was a family link between Mr. Brady and Mr. Farrell, and the political link was not long in being forged after Mr. Brady decided that he would have no more of Southwick. The proprietor of the *Times-Union* decided to enter the field with a candidate for Congress against Southwick, who was backed by William Barnes, Jr., the political enemy of the Farrells. Glynn was selected—boosted right into the nomination. He had very little time to say about it. McCabe, after a consultation with Farrell, accepted the nominee, and was not above joking behind the young man's back as to his amateurish untidiness. But the Brady influence turned the trick and Glynn defeated Southwick.

While a member of Congress Mr. Glynn met Miss Mary C. E. Magrane, daughter of B. B. Magrane, a wealthy manufacturer and merchant of Lynn, Mass., and finally won her for his wife. His field of acquaintance widened. He travelled Bostonward a great deal. Old John Henry Farrell died. The *Times-Union* property was divided, half going to his widow. Here is where a noteworthy piece of luck came to Mr. Glynn. Mr. Farrell's widow sold him her half of the paper for a song. Report has it that she had to urge Mr. Glynn to buy, declaring: "Martin ought to have the paper."

It was the paper with the largest circulation in the city and netted an income of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 annually. Mrs. Farrell's action in parting with her holding for a sum nothing like its real value—the price is generally placed at \$75,000—is still being commented upon in Albany. It placed Mr. Glynn at once in half ownership of the plant.

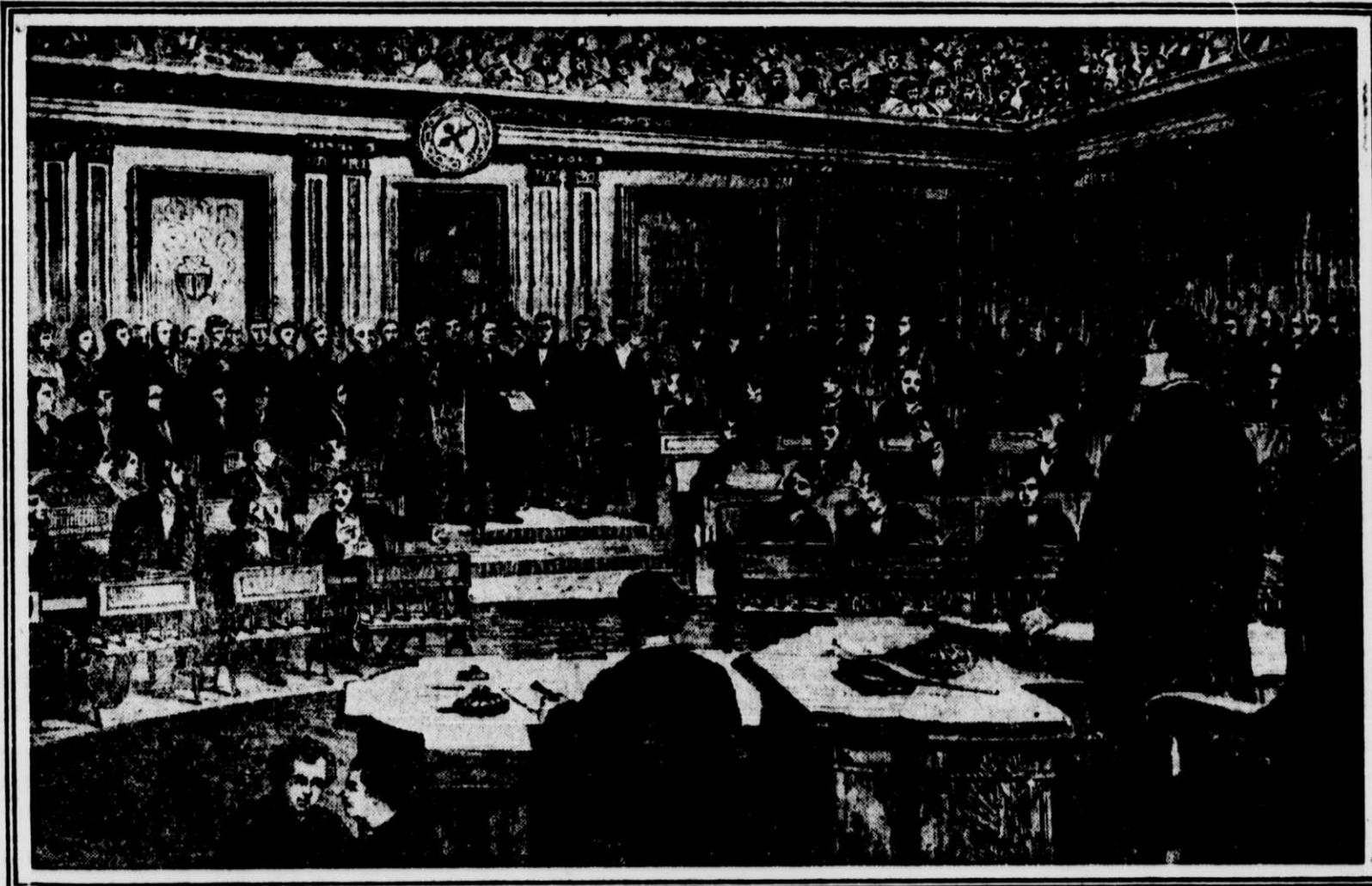
The echoes of this generosity were still loud when another piece of luck befell the future Lieutenant-Governor. The other half of the paper, held principally by the son, Joseph Farrell, was practically bestowed upon Mr. Glynn. By many supposed to know, it was declared, and it is still often asserted, that young Farrell presented the share of the *Times-Union* he possessed to Glynn without getting or asking one cent in exchange. Mr. Farrell was about to enter a Jesuit college, and some of those who knew him well say that he had often asserted he would rid himself of the newspaper and any similar worldly possession before taking orders.

Lord Haldane was raised to the peerage two years ago, has been Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh for 59 years of age, a fellow of the Royal Society and makes his home with his sister, Miss Elizabeth Haldane, in Queen Anne's Gate, at Westminster and at Cloon, his family place in Perthshire. His German is flawless, and so too is his French, which he is renowned as one of the ablest and most lucid speakers of either house of Parliament.

Although Haldane's office as Lord High Chancellor is the principal lay dignity of the empire, yet it is within the reach of men of the humblest extraction, being as a general rule the reward of legal eminence. One of Lord Haldane's immediate predecessors on the wool sack, the founder of an earldom, was the son of a village cobbler. Despite the general impression to the contrary, the office may be held by a Roman Catholic or even by a Hebrew, and Lord Chief Justice Russell of Killowen, a devout Roman Catholic, and Sir George Jessel, a professing Jew, were on the point of being promoted to the wool sack.

The wool sack is a sort of broad, square, flat, blue cloth divan in the House of Lords and is supposed to consist of tightly packed wool. There are several of these wool sacks placed in the centre of the House, midway between the throne and the cross benches. It is the one nearest the throne that is occupied by the Lord High Chancellor. The others are reserved for the use of the Judges of the High Court, who sit in the House of Lords for the purpose of giving legal advice, but who do not vote.

The wool sacks date from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when stringent laws were enacted to prevent the exportation of wool, which was then regarded as the chief source of the wealth of the nation, and that the importance of this staple product of the realm might be kept constantly in mind by the legislators wool sacks were placed in the House of Commons for the Lord



House Committee giving Senate formal notice of President Johnson's impeachment. Thaddeus Stevens and John A. Bingham at bar of Senate.

VISCOUNT HALDANE, LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, AND HIS GREAT OFFICE

Continued from First Page.

the substitution in their stead of the so-called Territorial force has proved a dismal failure, which is every month becoming more emphasized and which has in the opinion of the principal foreign experts impaired the military strength of Great Britain to an extraordinary degree.

The Territorials are a distinctly unpopular force. It is difficult to induce men to join, and when they have joined to persuade them to fulfil their military duties and obligations. The Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers were, on the contrary, very popular, and moreover the militia system enabled the Government to impose obligatory military service in case of necessity. For according to the statute the Secretary of State for War had only to intimate to the county and city authorities that a certain quota of militiamen were required for service in order to compel these authorities to draw up lists of all male persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty dwelling in the district, who were chosen by ballot to supply the necessary quota of men required from that particular subdivision of the city or county. The militia and volunteer

forces prior to their supersession by Haldane numbered considerably over 400,000, whereas the strength of the Territorial force is at the very best but 250,000 on paper.

Then, too, Lord Haldane distinguished himself while Secretary for War by his treatment of King George's uncle, Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught, who according to Haldane's own admission in Parliament was dismissed by him from the presidency of the Board of Selection of officers for important commands and promotion owing to the Duke's having denounced the Minister's creation of a military high commissioner-ship of the Mediterranean as a useless and most costly sinecure. Lord Haldane also rendered himself generally disliked by his intense hostility toward England's two greatest soldiers, Field Marshals Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener.

It was because Lord Haldane made no secret of the fact that as long as he remained connected with the War office Kitchener would never receive a command that on the conqueror of the Sudan's return from India he was driven to accept the civilian and administrative post of British Plenipotentiary in Egypt, which was tendered to him by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey. The Duke of Connaught, too, by all accounts is a most capable and useful soldier, and if he took the Governor-Generalship of Canada when it was offered to him by the Secretary of State for the Colonies it was because he was denied all further military employment by Haldane. Haldane also refused to accord any support or recognition to the Legion of Frontiersmen, to the Boy Scouts and to all those patriotic military or semi-military organizations formed all over the United Kingdom with the object of assisting in its defence; and likewise went out of his way to discountenance in a similar fashion that very useful body the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteers.

It was he too who drove Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafeking and the originator and creator of the boy scout movement, into retirement from the army. Indeed, his departure from the War Department caused general rejoicing in military circles in all portions of the empire. For he quarrelled with almost every one who seemed to have the real welfare of the British army at heart.

names are remembered for their evangelical work. In 1296 his ancestor Aylmer de Haldane of Glenegadry was one of the Barons who swore fealty to Edward I. of England. Sir John Haldane of Glenegadry was Lord Justiciar of Scotland and Ambassador of James III. of Scotland to Denmark. Numerous members of the family represented Perthshire in the Scottish Parliament prior to 1700.

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High Chancellor and for the Judges. Strictly speaking, the Lord High Chancellor is not the Speaker of the House of Lords, but rather its president. He cannot be said to preside over its deliberations and has no such authority to guide its discussions as that enjoyed by the Speaker in the House of Commons. He has no authority to prevent any peer who is addressing the House from wandering far away from the subject under discussion, nor to call him to order, nor to reduce him to silence. He takes part in all the votes and is at liberty to speak upon any question that comes up, not in his capacity as Chancellor, but as one of the peers of his rank in the nobility. On such occasions he delivers his remarks not from the wool sack but from the bench of Barons, Viscounts or Bishops, according to the grade of his peerage.

He goes out of office with the fall of the Administration, is selected from the ranks of the political party that happens to be in power, occupies a seat in the Cabinet, and on going out of office, no matter whether he has held the office for seven years, seven months or even only seven days, is entitled to a pension of \$25,000 a year for the remainder of his days.